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No. 767

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

Quid de quoque viro, dicas; sæpe videto.

Be not hasty to condemn.

'TIS very easy to observe, that if there be any test of truth, it consists in the impotence of opposition. The vigour of genius, and the auxiliaries of learning, are commonly decisive of every contest; when reduced, to substitute in the room of conclusive arguments, personal abuse, and disingenuous invectives. These frivolous efforts, discover the malicious intention, without a formidable power of hurting. An author of this sort, is like a Snake deprived of its sting, who can only elate its Neck, and roll its threatning Eyes, with all the venom of malevolence. The critical reviewers, are a glaring instance to confirm my remark—Sensible of the force of the FARMER's reasoning, they oppose it, with a very few arguments of importance, and a torrent of calumny.

The two first sections of their criticism, are an elegant specimen of their peculiar talent. These Gentlemen, with a remarkable coolness, plunge into the sink of scurrility; to paint the colonists, as distinguished for their seditious temper, and shocking baseness; at the same time, that they impeach the goodness and integrity of Mr. Dickenson. The FARMER's letters are eminent for their spirit, force and precision; as no one will even dispute, except he is disordered by the effects of prejudice, or is unhappy with a delitious brain, and so far is the writer from proving the independency of the colonies, that he absolutely* denies it. The spirit of the letters is this, that Death is preferable to Slavery; and where is the Heart that does not beat a unison to the generous sentiment?

The impartial critics in their third and fourth sections, discover a peculiar modesty. The FARMER demonstrates, that the Parliament had not a right of suspending the legislation of New-York, for a refusal of submission to an unconstitutional act; not only of dangerous precedent, but possibly subversive of every American liberty. These honest reviewers assert, that this reasoning, can have no other design, than to prove that Great-Britain has not even a † coercive power over the colonies. I am heartily sorry, they have not discriminated between a particular inference, and a general reflection: And sincerely wish, it could be imputed to ignorance. Almost every sentiment in these letters, breathes a true *Spartan* respect, for Great-Britain, nor is there a single expression, which denies the Parliament a right of regulating our ‡ affairs; but only of taxing us without our consent.—Americans unanimously allow, the British Parliament, to be the supreme legislature of the kingdom, with limited influence. For my own part, I can only observe, that the soul must be truly diabolic, which delights to view the vices of any people thro' a microscope; and at the same time, strives to hide their virtue. If this be the case, much more then, ought any person to be universally condemned, who creates vices, in order to ruin a country.

In the second letter from the FARMER, there is a fine observation, that the colonies are as much dependent on Great-Britain, as a perfectly free People, can be on another. The reviewers suppose, that this is either nonsense in terms; or implies an independency of the Colonies. With due deference however, to their majesterial opinion, I can't help thinking, that the right of civil freedom, is to be either governed by laws of our own making, or to which, we have assented, as fit and reasonable: And this, as it strikes me, is, our situation, with respect to Great-Britain, and probably was Mr. Dickenson's meaning——— Violent prejudices seem to have blinded the Eyes, of these infallible critics. The FARMER remarks, that if the Parliament, has a right, to tax our importations from England, for the purpose of levying money upon us only; she will have nothing to do, but to impose duties, on those articles, she prohibits us to manufacture—and then the tragedy of American Liberty, will be finished. This reasoning they think is very curious, as the letter writer all along admits, that the manufactures of glass and paper, are not prohibited in America.—Mr. Dickenson foretold a probable event, and not what had already happened.

Their next remark is an unfair misrepresentation, and quite derogatory, to the character of any Gentlemen. It is besides clearly evident, that the FARMER never speaks in general terms, but always has a direct reference to those acts only, which are tyrannic and oppressive.——— The navigation act, which they point at, for its severity, is entirely distinct in its nature, from an act, for the express design of collecting a revenue; and as any one may discern, is included in their right of regulating our trade—a right, the strongest bond of connection between Great-Britain & the colonies, exclusive of reciprocal interest.

Does the throbbing breast burn with resentment—does the indignant tear, burst from the eye?—or rather, does not the smile of contempt, mark the prevailing passion; when sedate and powerful reasoning, is answered by false assertions; and when Mr. Dickenson and his countrymen, are loaded with all the base scurrility, that imaginations fruitful of scandal, cou'd invent? We however, have no great reason to wonder; for sordid interest is a very operative principle; and the Gentlemen, no doubt, have a particular reason for abusing us.

The critical reviewers conjecture, the sum is enormous, which Great-Britain has expended for the colonies. Allowing this a truth—Is there no treatment that ought to cancel the debt of gratitude?—Is the Ox obliged to the husbandman, who feeds it with the choicest delicacies, as preparatory to death?—Is the Mexican, meritorious of thanks, who indulges his prisoner in all the pleasures of luxury, to present him a nobler victim to the pagod?—Who can lift his eyes to Heaven and declare it?—Who can say, Americans are obliged to Great-Britain, if she determines to enslave them?

AN AMERICAN.

* See Let. 2. † See Let. 2d. ‡ See Let.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

PRINCIPIIS OBSTA.

"WHERE LAW ends, (says Mr. Locke) TYRANNY begins, if the Law be *transgress'd* to *another's harm*": No one I believe will deny the truth of the observation, and therefore I again appeal to *common sense*, whether the act which provides for the quartering and billeting the King's troops, was not TRANSGRESS'D, when the barracks at the Castle, WHICH ARE SUFFICIENT TO CONTAIN MORE than the whole number of soldiers now in this town, were ABSOLUTELY REFUS'D: This I presume cannot be contested. Should any one say that the law is not transgress'd "*to another's harm*", the assertion I dare say would contradict the feelings of every sober householder in the town. No man can pretend to say that the *peace* and *good order* of the community is so secure with soldiers quartered in *the body of a city* as without them. Besides, where *military power* is introduced, *military maxims* are propagated and adopted, which are inconsistent with and must soon eradicate every idea of *civil government*. Do we not already find some persons weak enough to believe, that an officer is *oblig'd* to obey the orders of his superior, tho' it be even AGAINST the law! And let any one consider whether this doctrine does not directly lead even to the setting up that superior officer, whoever he may be, as a tyrant. It is moreover to be observ'd that military government and civil, are so different from each other, if not opposite, that they cannot long subsist together. Soldiers are not govern'd properly by the laws of their country, but by a law made *for them only*: This may in time make them look upon themselves as a body of men *different* from the rest of the people; and as they and they only have *the sword* in their hands, they may sooner or later begin to look upon themselves as the LORDS and not the SERVANTS of the people: Instead of enforcing the execution of law, which by the way is far from being the original intent of soldiers, they may *refuse to obey* it themselves: Nay, they may even *make laws for themselves*, and enforce them by the *power of the sword!* Such instances are not uncommon in history, and they always will happen when troops are put under the direction of an *ambitious* or a *covetous* governor: And if there is any reason to fear that this may be the consequence of a transgression of the act of parliament, it is a transgression not "*to the harm*" of individuals only, but of THE PUBLICK. It behoves *the publick* then to be aware of the danger, and like sober men *to avail themselves of the remedy of the law*, while it is *in their power*. It is always *safe* to ADHERE TO THE LAW, and to keep every man of every denomination and character WITHIN ITS BOUNDS—Not to do this would be in the highest degree IMPRUDENT: Whenever it becomes a question in *prudence*, whether we shall make use of *legal* and *constitutional* methods to prevent the *incroachments* of ANY KIND OF POWER, what will it be but to depart from the *straight line*, to give up the LAW and the CONSTITUTION, which is fixed and stable, and is the *collected* and *long digested* sentiment OF THE WHOLE, and to substitute in its room the *opinion* of *individuals*, than which *nothing can be more uncertain*: The sentiments of men in such a case would in all likelihood be as *various* as their sentiments in religion or any thing else; and as there would then be no *settled rule* for the publick to advert to, the safety of the people would probably be at an end.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of JEREMY CONDY, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are indebted are desired to make speedy Payment to SARAH CONDY, Administratrix.

To be sold at the Store lately improved by the Deceased, in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields.

A large and general Assortment of the most approved Books in Law, Physick, Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks and History—School Books—Books of Entertainment—Account Books—Tansur's Melody—Williams's ditto.

Stationary of all Kinds—

Mathematical, Philosophical & Optical Instruments, as,

Large Microscopes	Tortoiseshell burning Glasses
Pocket ditto in Shagreen Cases	Sand Glasses
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Mounted Globes	Books for Drawing
Pocket ditto	London Magazines to July 1768. 8d.
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints	Gentleman's ditto 8d.
Thermometers	Universal Museum
Theodolites with Stands fitted in the best Manner	Monthly Review
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention with Brass Sliders, with Books of Directions for its Use	Critical ditto
Dividers—Sectors—	History of Massachusetts-Bay, by the Lt. Governor
Setts Instruments with Brass Joints	Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's Three Letters.
Ditto with Steel Joints	
Candle Skreens	

N. B. Subscribers for the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer, &c. are desired immediately to send for their Books. As also those who have Magazines and Reviews. The Magazines to be for 8d. each, and the Reviews 1s. which is the same Price they are sold at in LONDON.

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of Glass and China, among which are a compleat Sett blue and white China for a Tea Table; and one burnt China Stand for Desert.

ALSO,

A Quantity of *English* GOODS.

The above to be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash.

WE the Subscribers appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Estate of *Morgan Mc Caffry*, late of *Bristol*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Gentleman, deceased, by the Judge of Probate for said County, hereby Give Public Notice, That we purpose to attend that Business at the Dwelling House of *William Sprout*, Innholder, in *Bristol*, aforesaid, on the last Wednesday of this Instant, and on the last Wednesday of each Month for one Year next ensuing, from two to four o'Clock in the Afternoon on each of said Days. Given under our Hands this 14th Day of *June*, A. D. 1768.

ALEXANDER NICHELS,
SAMUEL BOYD.

Daniel Parker, *Goldsmith,*

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has just Imported from LONDON, a General Assortment of Articles in the Goldsmith's, Jeweller's and Watchmaker's Way, which he will sell cheap for Cash, at his Shop in Union-Street, opposite to Mr. *Caleb Blanchard*, in said Union-Street, BOSTON.

Vid. Farmers Letters, page, 781. Vol. 1. &c. ¶ Vid pa. 748, Vol. 1. ✓ Billeting Act, pa. 274. ✓ as Molasses Act pa. 95 Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1. &c

By Captain Jenkins from London, and Captain Tyler in 6 Weeks from Briſtol, we have Prints to the 27th of Auguſt, from which we have extracted the following Advices.

From the St. James's Chronicle, Aug. 4.

THIS great and excellent Biſhop Burnet has ſomewhere, in the hiſtory of his own times, laid it down as a maxim, which influenced his own conduct through life, viz. "That mere errors in government, were not "ſufficient cauſe for the governed to reſiſt; but when "government ſtruck at the foundation of the people's "rights and liberties, reſiſtance was not only lawful but "neceſſary." I think this was the purport of his ſentiments, and the revolution fully juſtified the obſervation.

And this maxim I think fully ſhews that there is a line drawn between government and the governed, which is very dangerous for either to paſs, eſpecially if attended with an *arbitrary force*. In all caſes of ſociety, conſtitutional rights ought to be well conſidered; and thoſe who really tranſgreſs againſt the conſtitution, ought to ſubmit to the determination of truth and reaſon.

The late unhappy *Stamp Act* made here to operate in America, was certainly as unconſtitutional as King James the II. *diſpenſing power*. The Americans demonſtrated this beyond a doubt. The legiſlature was convinced of the abſurdity, and judiciouſly gave it up,—with great reputation to themſelves, though to the great diſguſt of its projectors, who would have cut the throats of millions, and ſet whole provinces in flames, rather than have given up their arbitrary ſentiments.

I ſhould be glad to know when the Americans ever oppoſed with violence any act of our legiſlature which was ſtrictly conſtitutional? If there never were ſuch ſentiments in America, it is plain they never were rebels, and if not rebels, why ſhould they ever be treated as ſuch? They now ſay, and that juſtly, "By the Britiſh conſti"tution no man can be governed by laws, nor taxed "but by himſelf or repreſentatives; and yet (they add) "we have the mortification to obſerve one act of parlia"ment, after another for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing "a revenue from us."—The grand queſtion is, can this be conſtitutional? Can we with juſtice make them pay a land tax, window lights, &c. &c. when it ſo evidently appeared that the ſtamp act was unconſtitutional?

It makes one's whole frame tremble to think, that becauſe the Americans cannot ſubmit to what is abſolutely *unconſtitutional*, they muſt be bombarded, butchered, and ſee their fine towns reduced to aſhes! Some think a *little* chaſtiſement will bring them to order: But if you chaſtiſe them becauſe they cannot, as BRITONS, ſubmit to an unconſtitutional meaſure, you make them SLAVES, but can never by ſuch methods convince their underſtandings.

Why ſhould not the mother country put the trial of their ſubmiſſion, upon a conſtitutional act, rather than upon an *arbitrary* decree? No: All lawful acts being always ſubmitted to, there was *no* way of trying their obedience but by an act which it would be *abſurd* to obey!

O! Aſtoniſhing event! How is it poſſible for Engliſhmen to hear of a war againſt America without ſome fellow-feeling? But, alas! ſo it is: Our brethren *muſt* ſubmit, or have their throats cut! There is no medium now, unleſs we ſhould have VIRTUE and WISDOM enough to do as in the caſe of the ſtamp act, viz. *Let them enjoy their conſtitutional rights unmoleſted.*

I cannot help lamenting with great amazement, that we hear nothing of Lord C——m's noble interpoſition at this awful criſis. Is it poſſible that ſo great a man can be of the council, and not with his uſual zeal counſel moderate meaſures? Can he enjoy repoſe and tranquility, whilſt his countrymen in America are liable to all the horrors of war, only for ſtanding up for that conſtitution which he has ſo often nobly defended? Rouſe, rouſe, my Lord, and think a little before it is too late! If the ſword is unſheathed upon our valuable countrymen, it will certainly have a very terrible effect upon our vitals, and be ſuch a wound to the conſtitution that ages may never heal. And if any one could prevent it, and did not, he certainly will be attended with all the guilty horrors of an enemy of his country!

Had I the trumpet of an angel I would ſound, *O Britons! go not to war with one another!*

Submiſſion by force can be of no more ſervice than the forcing ſubmiſſion. Our mutual advantages depend upon our harmony with each other; and not by ſubmitting without conviction, or inflicting puniſhments where is no real tranſgreſſion. We are a great people here: They are a great people in America. What can we get by making them ſubmit? What ſhall we not loſe by being victorious over our own children? Deteſtable policy! Surely we are infatuated! We are given up to the moſt terrible deluſions; our iniquities have brought this heavy curſe upon us: For if we go to war with America, we become abſolutely the inſtruments of our own deſtruction.

O Lord God Almighty! pity this poor country, and caſt us not off to become a prey to our enemies! *Amen.*

So prays a native Engliſhman and a friend to his countrymen every where. TRANQUILLUS.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 15.

WEDNESDAY evening the King of Denmark landed at Dover; and yeſterday evening, about ſix, his Majeſty arrived in perfect health at the apartments prepared for him at St. James's. His retinue conſiſted of four poſt-chaiſes and four, and 15 ſervants on horſe-back. They came over Weſtminſter bridge, and proceeded thro' the park amidſt a prodigious concourſe of people.

His Majeſty is of a fair complexion, has a fine open countenance, flaxen hair, aquiline noſe, and eyes remarkably ſparkling; is of middling ſtature, and was dreſſed in green and gold.

His Daniſh Majeſty is not yet twenty years of age, being born on the 2d of January 1749.

Yeſterday about five o'clock in the afternoon, the King of Denmark paid a viſit to their Majeſties at the Queen's palace.

Laſt night his Daniſh Majeſty was at Ranelagh, and afterwards went to Sir Thomas Robinſon's, near that place, where he danced country dances. The Hon. Lady Bell Stanhope was his Majeſty's partner.

As ſoon as the King of Denmark came to St James's, he was immediately waited on by the Earl of Hertford and Lord Falmouth, to compliment him on his arrival; and yeſterday he was waited on by a great number of nobility and gentry, to compliment him on the ſame occaſion.

The daily expence of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, during his abode in England for himſelf, domeſticks, retinue, &c. which he defrays himſelf, is ſaid to amount to 1000l. per day.

We hear that Sir Jeffery Amherſt has reſigned the command of his regiment.

The brave Paſchal de Paoli, General of the Corſicans, being ſome time ſince aſked how long he would hold out, ſhould the French aſſiſt the Genoeſe in an expedition againſt Corſica, replied, "Till death—for life is not worth keeping, unleſs we can preſerve our liberty!"

There are 4000 troops ordered for Boſton, which, it is thought, will ſufficiently intimidate thoſe people to comply with the laws enacted in England; eſpecially as the other colonies ſeem to have deſerted them, the congreſs which they had entered into being broken.

Yeſterday the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's on being appointed Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Secker.

When the Earl of Bute went through Rocheſter he was greatly inſulted: one man held up a club at him, and ſaid he ought to have his brains knocked out with it. In going thro' Canterbury, the linch-pins of his poſt-chariot was taken out; but diſcovered in time to prevent any accidents. And he was greatly inſulted again at Dover.

Aug. 16. We hear that ſeveral C——ſ ladies, celebrated for their beauty and devotion to the Cyperian Goddeſs, are ſtrenuouſly contending for the honour of making conqueſt of a great Perſonage lately arrived there, for which purpoſe the whole artillery of female art is uſed. The conteſt chiefly lies between two, who miſs no opportunity of ſhooting Cupid's arrows from their ſparkling lambent eyes, at his ——, but hitherto without any apparent effect: however there are ſo many ſnares and ambuſhes laid for him, that it's fear'd he can hardly avoid being caught in ſome of them.

The Reſignation of a certain great General is greatly regretted by Military Gentlemen, eſpecially thoſe who had the Pleaſure of ſerving under his Command in North-America, where by his obliging & generous behaviour he gain'd the Love and Eſteem of the Community in general.

Dr. Secker the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by his will, has left £. 12,000, for numerous charitable uſes, and amongſt them to the ſociety for the propagating the goſpel £. 1000, and alſo the ſociety another ſum of £. 1000, towards eſtabliſhing a biſhop in America, and the ſame ſum for other charities abroad in the colonies.

On the 12th inſt. Mrs. Eliſabeth Whitefield, wife of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, departed this life at his houſe at the tabernacle near moore-fields.

Among the foreign nobility now at the court of London, is a niece of his holineſs the Pope's, in very great pomp, and is a fine amiable lady; this princeſs when in Italy, always keeps an open houſe, particularly for the entertainment of the Engliſh nobility and gentry when there, of whom ſhe is very fond. She intends making the tour of Europe before ſhe returns back again to Rome.

A certain perſon of diſtinction (a man of pleaſure) being lately aſked by a friend his opinion of the conſtitution of G—B—n, replied, "The *conſtitution* of E—d, and the "*conſtitution* of your humble ſervant, are alike in a damn'd "rotten condition, tho' I muſt own I have the advan"tage, for I have the aſſiſtance of an able ſurgeon; but "our poor country is committed to a parcel of Quacks!"

We are aſſured that his Daniſh Majeſty was met by the King of Pruſſia at the Hague, where they continued ſeveral days, having frequent conferences with the ſtates.

We hear that the King of Denmark, during his ſtay in England, intends to viſit all the ſea ports in this kingdom.

We are told that his Daniſh Majeſty will continue in England till the 10th of September, and no longer.

From the great number of foreigners that have viſited the Britiſh court within theſe few years paſt, there is reaſon to hope that for the future it will be the centre of politeneſs, and outrival even Paris and Verſailles.

The Right Hon. Lord Botetout is the only Peer of this realm that is now, or perhaps ever has been, a Governor in North-America.

We are told that Paoli, General of the Corſicans, has ſent over very advantageous offers to any Engliſh ſea-officer that ſhall engage in his ſervice.

We are aſſured, that the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury appropriated 2000l. per ann. and upwards to private charities only.

We are informed by a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, that the Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; governor of that province, has deſired leave to reſign.

The following report prevails, viz. 1. That the trial of Maclane will not be permitted to be printed. 2. That a ſubſcription is about to be opened for a reward to be given for apprehending M'Cloughlan, the murderer of young Allen. 3. That M'Cloughlan is ſent out of the way, and is to be allowed an annuity for life.

Yeſterday the King of Denmark went in a private manner, and viewed St. Paul's church, but proceeded no further into the city.

The King of Denmark was invited at Dover to ſee the caſtle; and at Chatham to ſee the dockyards, &c. but at both places politely excuſed himſelf, ſaying, he would ſee nothing in England till he had ſeen his Majeſty.

It was this morning reported, that the laſt diſpatches to Admiral Paliſer contained inſtructions to ſpare as many ſhips of his ſquadron on the Newfoundland ſtation as he poſſibly could, to join the naval commander at Boſton; and if neceſſary to repair thither himſelf, leaving the command to the next officer.

On L—d B——t being appointed Governor of V—g—a, in the Room of Sir J. Am——ſt reſigned.

NOw tremble Coloniſts! your time is come;
From matchleſs genius wait your ſettled doom.
Conway no more ſhall weave your ſilken chains,
Play with your bit, or triſle with your reigns.
Fame ſend his ſon to curb your flaming ſtate;
'Tis B——t and *he is fix'd as fate.*

LONDON.

Aug. 17. A Board of Trade was held at the Plantation Office at Whitehall, when ſundry Petitions from North-America and the W. I. Indies, were laid before the Commiſſioners by their reſpective Colony Agents, and its ſaid that Orders are ſent to our American Governors to be particularly attentive that no Stores are clandeſtinely ſent to any of the French iſlands.

Its alſo ſaid, that a Scheme is on Foot to eſtabliſh a royal Bank in each of the three principal Provinces in North-America, their Capitals ſubject to an Intereſt of 5 per Cent.

Whilſt party feuds, inattentiveneſs, and ſupineſs in the miniſtry, decay of trade, diſſatisfaction in our colonies, and diſorders reign amongſt us; our antient inveterate enemies are purſuing every poſſible ſalutary meaſure. 'Tis worthy obſervation ever ſince the concluſion of the late war to the preſent time, the French Miniſtry have adopted, and carried into execution the moſt beneficial plans for the internal, as well as external police, in ſo much, that a few years more will render that nation once mere the terror, if not the ſcourge of Europe, where its influence is daily gaining ground, augmenting their marine, eſtabliſhing an invaluable fiſhery, and poſſeſſion of Corſica, are maſter pieces of their refined policy, and evidently merit the higheſt encomiums by every true born Frenchmen, and lover of his country. Whether ſuch patriotic virtues are worthy imitation this ſide the water, our travelled great ones can beſt diſcover.

To-morrow (as we are credibly informed) the Right Hon. Lord Botetout will ſet out from his houſe in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet on his *journey* to Virginia, in order to take poſſeſſion of the government of that province. *Quere Whether he is to go all the Way by Land?*

Yeſterday a great number of Quaker merchants waited on his excellency Lord Botetout, Governor of Virginia at his houſe in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, where after paying their reſpects, they had a conference with his Lordſhip relative to that province, and their trade and connection with reſpect to it.

We hear that orders are given for all the military officers, whoſe regiments are ſtationed in North-America, to embark forthwith to join their reſpective corps.

It is reported a R—— P—— has declared, that L—d B—e is much on the *decline*.

A letter from Leghorn, dated July 27, ſays, "A report has prevailed here for ſome days that an Engliſh ſhip laden with cannon and ammunition for the uſe of the Malecontens, in Corſica, hath been viſited and ſtopt by a French frigate of war."

It is reported that a noble D—— in a very high office, is by all means for preventing the French from becoming maſters of Corſica.

It is ſaid orders will ſoon be given to prevent the exportation of either naval or military Stores, gun-powder, &c. to any part of North-America.

Yeſterday three tranſport ſhips of 400 tons each, were taken up in the river on government contract, and are to ſail in a few days for Ireland.

Aug. 20. Yeſterday about noon, the Prince of Pruſſia, brother to the King of Pruſſia, and his Princeſs, with a great number of ſervants, arrived at the Earl of Pembroke's houſe in privy-garden from Dover, where they landed from France.

The King of Denmark ſpeaks Engliſh fluently, and is fond of converſing in the language.

By the laſt advices from New-York, we are told that the inhabitants of that province and Pennſylvania are ſo far from joining the New-Englanders, that they loudly condemn the late ſeditious conduct of the Boſtonians, as do ſeveral other provinces.

Aug. 23. A correſpondent, on whoſe veracity we can depend, has ſent us the following *early* and *authentick intelligence*, which A——n received on Sunday, by an expreſs from *Boſton*.

"The aſſembly have *unanimouſly refuſed* to ſubmit to *any tax* or *impoſition whatever* from Great-Britain, and ſent their reſolution to the governor, in anſwer to his meſſage, requiring ſubmiſſion to the acts of parliament, and to eraſe out of their journals whatever impeached or rejected the authority of the B—— legiſlature. Upon this the governor diſſolved the aſſembly purſuant to his inſtructions; however, before he could effect this, they ſent their reſolution to the other colonies."

The lateſt accounts which came from Boſton are of the 12th of July, and ſay that all was then quiet there.

It is ſaid, advice has been received of ſome late diſturbances ſimilar to thoſe at Boſton, have broke out in Virginia.

On Saturday a ſchooner arrived at Portſmouth with a packet from North America; the officer immediately ſet out for London expreſs. A report prevails, that the Americans had hung out a flag of defiance, that they are up, and have uſed the 23d regiment very roughly; but we cannot entirely depend upon this report.

On ſaturday the great officers of ſtate dined with his Daniſh majeſty at St. James's.

The entertainment given by the Princeſs Amelia to his Daniſh majeſty on Friday night, was extremely magnificent: The ſupper conſiſted of 120 diſhes, and 300 of the nobility were invited.

The indiſpoſition of his Daniſh majeſty was a pain in his bowels, &c. of which he is happily recovered; he reſted well on ſaturday night, and yeſterday his health was in a great meaſure reſtored.

One lady, who danced at Gunnerſbury on Friday laſt, had jewels in her hair to the value of 90,000l.

Laſt week 200 guineas were paid, by the ſteward of a nobleman, for Weſt India turtles, intended for an entertainment to be given to his Daniſh Majeſty.

We are informed that the earldom of Rocheſter is to be revived in the perſon of a very popular commoner.

We are informed a Jew merchant has purchaſed diamonds to the amount of 70,000l. on the commiſſion of ſome gentlemen in his Daniſh Majeſty's train.

James Bevan, Eſq; of Miſtly, Eſſex, is appointed Paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces deſtined for North-America.

Letters from North Carolina mention, that there are great diſturbances in that province, occaſioned by the late acts of parliament.

They mean the Convention and, pa. 264 of vol. pa. 180.

1 Chatham 2 Great Britain 3 England 4 Lord Bottetourt 5 Virginia 6 Sir Jeffery Amherſt
(a) Royal Perſonage (b) Bute (c) Adminiſtration (d) Britiſh Parliament } Burke — vid. pa. 53. Vol. I.
x. As Moleſſes Act pa. 9 — Glaſs Act. pa. 735. Vol. I — Billeting Act 3d pa. 274.

TO be Sold on board the Ship Mayler, Captain Edward Tyler, from Briſtol, the beſt of Table Salt, alſo common Briſtol Salt, and the beſt of Lisbon Coarſe.—Enquire at *John Rowe's* Warehouſe, who has to ſell, Cheſhire Cheeſe, Liſbon Salt, all Sorts of Nails & Glaſs, Hemp and Duck, a few Caſks of Oporto Wine, and the very beſt Sterling Madeira—with a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods. October 27, 1768.

LONDON,

Aug. 23. His Dapiſh Majeſty's health not permitting him to go to York races, his Majeſty has given orders, that all the expences incurred by preparations at different inns upon the road, &c. for the entertainment of him and his attendants ſhall be paid. Likewiſe, that all the meat provided for the King and his retinue, ſhould be given to the poor of the ſeveral places where it was ordered to be dreſſed. An illuſtrious example of beneficence truly royal, and which does more honour to humanity than the moſt ſplendid triumphs.

We are informed that a plan of accommodation is actually on foot reſpecting North-America, which, without wounding the dignity of government, will effectually ſettle all differences between Great-Britain and her colonies.

They write from Paris, that a Corſican nobleman, juſt arrived there with a commiſſion from General Paoli, had been denied an audience, either of the King or miniſter, and ordered to depart France immediately on pain of being laid under an arreſt.

It is ſaid that his Excellency the Lord Lieut. of Ireland will be called home ſooner than was expected.

Yeſterday there was a privy council, at which the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted, ſaid to be on account of affairs in the North American colonies.

A clergyman near London, in his ſermon on Sunday laſt, aſſerted, that no perſon could be a friend to *Religion*, who was an enemy to the preſent *Adminiſtration*.

It is ſaid, that when a certain great aſſembly meet, an enquiry will be ſet on foot why Martineco, Guadaloupe and the Havanna were given up to the French by the late treaty of peace.

It is rumoured, that an enquiry of a public nature will in due time be made into the reaſons why a great military officer has been diſmiſſed from his employment.

Aug. 27. Tueſday the right hon. Lord Botetout, accompanied by a numerous retinue, ſet ſail from Spithead, on his Excellency's voyage to Virginia, in order to take poſſeſſion of his new government.

Some North Britons ſtick not to ſay, that the impolite uſage lately given to a certain popular gentleman at Guilford aſſizes, was meant as retaliation for the uſage which a certain *favorite northern* nobleman received, from the populace, as he was proceeding to Dover, on his journey to France.

A report prevails that Sir Piercy Brett, with a formidable ſquadron, will ſoon be ſent on an expedition of importance to the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid, that Major Rogers, late Governor of Michilimackinac, had made ſome important diſcoveries ſince his confinement; accounts of which have lately been tranſmitted hither.

The following we are told is the Toaſt now univerſally drank at Boſton, and in all the Engliſh ſettlements in America: "May Councellors who have the Courage to ſpeak *in public* the Sentiments they profeſs *in private*, be ever reſpected by the Multitude of their Brethren.

Letters from Glaſgow by Yeſterday's Poſt brings advice, that a captain of a Merchantman juſt arrived there, after a very ſhort Paſſage from Boſton, had made an affidavit before the Provoſt, "that at the Time of his ſailing from thence, upward of 10,000 Men had taken up Arms, and declared themſelves reſolved to oppoſe any military Force that ſhould be ſent againſt them."

NEW-YORK, October 10.

The General Aſſembly of this Province, are to meet here on the 27th Day of this Month, to proceed upon Buſineſs, purſuant to the Circular Letters ſent to the Members for that Purpoſe.

PROVIDENCE, October 8.

The pacific and prudent Meaſures adapted by the Town of Boſton, and their Reſolution of ſtrictly adhering to the Act of Parliament, with reſpect to the quartering the Soldiers, cannot but be highly applauded by all who ſincerely wiſh well to the true Intereſts of America, and may ſerve as an Example of Moderation to the other Colonies, ſhould they ever have the Misfortune to labour under a like Complication of Miſeries.—Such a Conduct muſt evince to the World, that Americans, though repreſented by their Enemies to be in a State of Inſurrection, mean nothing more than to ſupport thoſe conſtitutional Rights to which the Laws of God and Nature intitle them; and when the Meaſure of Oppreſſion and and mi--ſt---al/ Iniquity is full, and the dutiful Supplications of an injured People ſhall have reached the gracious Ear of their Sovereign, may at length terminate in a glorious Diſplay of Liberty.

PORTSMOUTH, October 14.

Laſt Tueſday Evening his Excellency our Governor, return'd from Boſton.

Yeſterday Morning died here, after a languiſhing Illneſs, Capt. NATHANIEL ADAMS, of this Town, Merchant, in whom the Gentleman and Chriſtian were happily united. He was greatly eſteemed by all who knew him, and his Death is much lamented.

SALEM, October 11.

We hear the Board of Commiſſioners have appointed *John Nutting*, Eſq; of this Town, to be Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port.

The D. Poſtmaſter-General has appointed Mr. *Edward Norris* to be D. Poſtmaſter for this Town. He has removed the Office from School-Street, where it was lately kept, to his Houſe in the main Street, oppoſite the Houſe of Francis Cabot, Eſq;

Yeſterday Capt. Elkins arrived here from Newfoundland in 29 Days Paſſage, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Harbour Grete, Newfoundland, dated Sept. 19, 1768.

"Laſt Thurſday we had ſuch a Gale of Wind as never was known in theſe Parts, which deſtroyed more than two hundred Boats in this Bay, two Veſſels loſt, and ſeveral more damaged, many Boat-Keepers have loſt their all; and we hear daily of Numbers of Veſſels, Boats, and Men loſt from every Part of the Land."

BOSTON, October 27.

Capt. Macvay came Paſſenger in a Brig arrived at New-York from Greenock, which Place he left the 13th of Auguſt, and ſays he heard nothing of the Report mention'd in the laſt Article under the London Head.

It is reported that ſeveral applications have been made at home, for the Lieutenant of Virginia; but that the gentlemen who applied, were informed, that it would not be diſpoſed of till it was known whether Governor B——would accept of it.—It is ſaid, that Government is worth £. 5000 ſterl. per year.—If his Excellency accepts of the above offer, it is ſaid, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor will be appointed to ſucceed him; and that a certain Honourable gentleman, a Brigadier General of the colony troops in the late war, during which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and who is equally eſteemed for his probity and firmneſs, will ſucceed the Lieut. Governor. [BOSTON CHRONICLE.]

Saturday Afternoon laſt his Excellency General GAGE came to Town from New-York.

SALEM, October 15. On Wedneſday laſt died at Cambridge after a few Days Illneſs, NATHANAEL WARD, A. M. *Librarian* of *Harvard College*. As he was a Native of this Town, and his Parents are ſtill living, his Corpſe was brought here, where his Funeral was attended Yeſterday with great Decency and Reſpect by the principal Inhabitants of this Town, and a Number of Gentlemen of the College.

On TUESDAY the 18th of October Inſtant, at One o'Clock will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street;

The Ship *Induſtry*; Burthen about 160 Tons, is an extreme good ſailing Veſſel, and well found.

Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen on board ſaid Ship now lying at *Wheelwright's* Wharf, or in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

N. B. *The Purchaſer is to pay £100. L. M. as Earneſt, and the Remainder will not be wanted under three Months, Security being given for the Payment thereof at that Time.*

(For the Benefit of the Inſurers)

On THURSDAY NEXT, 20th Inſt.

At Three o'Clock Afternoon,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

24 Pieces of damaged Thickſetts.

ALSO, Sundry Goods NOT DAMAGED, among which are, Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnen, Mens knit worſted and cotton Hoſe, black Sattin Laſting, beſt Death-head Buttons, ſilk Twiſt, Calliçoes, Lavender and Hungary Waters, good Scotch Snuff, a few Dozen Madeira Wine, &c. &c. ✱✱ Sale to begin exactly at Three.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY

Nathaniel Cudworth,

At his STORE in King-ſtreet, viz.

CHOICE old Jamaica Spirit by the Quarter Caſk or ſmaller Quantity, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Moloſſes, brown Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Hundred, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, beſt French Indigo, Cotton Wool by the Bag or ſingle Pound, Race and Ground Ginger.——Anchoveys by the Keg or ſingle Pound, with ſundry other Articles, at the loweſt Caſh Price.

ON Wedneſday Night laſt the Houſe of the Subſcriber was broke open, and the following Articles tyed up in two Handkerchiefs were ſtolen, 6 Yards printed Linnen, 4 Yards Iriſh Linnen, 4 Silk Romal Handkerchiefs, 4 ſpotted Bandanna ditto purple ground, 7 check Linen Handkerchiefs, ¼ yard black figured Mode, 3 Yards black Tammy, one Thouſand Pins, and 1 Dozen Tapes.—Alſo 2 Stone Ring, 1 pair cotton Hoſe, 2 pair white worſted ditto, 1 red and white Taffaty Handkerchief, and a Number of Keys upon a Ring.——Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of Eight Dollars.

PRISCILLA MANNING.

N. B. *If any of the above Articles ſhould be offer'd to Sale, 'tis deſired they may be ſtopt.* October 17.

A FARM in *Chelſea*, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, known by the name of *Dudley's* Farm with a large Dwelling Houſe thereon, alſo 36 acres of fine Salt Marſh near ſaid Farm, both within 1 Mile of the Meeting-Houſe.——*To be Sold* at Public Auction the Firſt Day of *November* next, at Ten o'Clock, at the Dwelling-Houſe upon the aforeſaid Premiſes. The conditions of Sale may be ſeen any Time before, and at the Time of Sale, by enquiring of *Thomas Fayerweather*, at his Warehouſe near Dock-Square.

William Scott,

At his Store, North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, is now opening a large Aſſortment of the following Goods, which will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail (for Caſh only) on the moſt reaſonable Terms;

YARD wide, 7-8 & 3-4 Iriſh Linnens, from 10s. to 50s. O. T. per yard, 9-8 wide Sheeting from 11s. to 16s. per yard, 7-8 Dowlaſs, Diaper Table Cloth, Clouting Diaper and Huckabuck, Mancheſter Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs, Jeans and Pillow Fuſtians, Jerſey knit Stockings, Foreſt Cloths, Plains and Kerſeys, Mancheſter uncut Velvets, 7 Thread Laſtings, &c. &c.

STRAYD from Boſton Common, on Friday the 7th Inſtant, a ſmall Red Cow, with a ſhort Tail, about 4 Years old, thin of Fleſh. Whoever will return her to the Owner in Boſton, ſhall be well rewarded for taking of her up. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boſton, October 13, 1768.

B. Leigh's Intelligence-Office.

Entered to be Sold.

MEN and Women Negroes, Boys and 1 Girl; Horſes and Chaiſe; Cake Soap by the Box; Pitch, Tar and Turpentine; Wines of ſeveral Sorts; new and ſecond-hand Rigging; Cables and Anchors; ſeveral new and ſecond-hand Veſſels from 60 to 140 Tons; Drugs and Medicines at Sterling Coſt; genteel Houſe Furniture; a Billiard Table; Indigo, Ginger, Cocoa; ſeveral Houſes in Boſton, and one at Cambridge ſuitable for a Gentleman's Seat.

Any Perſon that has got bad Negroes to ſell at a low Price, provided they are ſound in Body, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to this Office.

WHEREAS we the Subſcribers are appointed Commiſſioners on the inſolvent Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Lord, late of Preſton, deceaſed, by the honorable Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Norwich—THESE are to notify the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid inſolvent Eſtate, That we ſhall attend to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Widow Jeruſha Lord, Innholder, in ſaid Preſton, in the Afternoon of the firſt Mondays in the following Months of November, December and January.

Preſton, September the 30th, 1768.

Stephen Keyt,
Daniel Morgan, } *Commiſſioners,*
Ephraim Herrick,

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely hearty Negro Man, about 21 Years of Age, that underſtands tending Horſes, and waiting on Gentlemen.——Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Crosby,

Lemmon-Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South-End.

CHOICE freſh *Lisbon* Lemmons, alſo a Parcel of Glaſs Ware by Retail, conſiſting of Tumblers, from half Pint to one Quart, with Covers; Quart Ground Decanters, the Word Madeira on them, Cutt Salts; Cruets, Fluted Wine Glaſſes, ditto Wine and Water, Split Peas in Strong 3 Gallon Jugs, beſt Razors, Penknives, Tweezer Caſes, Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, in Imitation of Birds and other Creatures, Turtle Shell and Horn Combs, Shaving Bruſhes, Machines, Black Balls, Black, White and Yellow Pomatum, from 6 Coppers to 2 Shillings per Roll.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

BROad Cloths, Kerſeys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Camblets, Calicoes, Iriſh Linnens, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houſhold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſton,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil-Hall* Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BROad Cloths, Beaver Coating, Camblet, Mens Great Coats, worſted and thread Hoſe, Chints and Cotton Calicoes, yard-wide & 7-8 Check, Bag Holland, ſquare and round Mahogany Tables, Black-walnut Deſk & Caſe Draws, Cane Chairs, Pewter, Braſs Jack, and other Kitchen Furniture, Books, Maps, &c. &c.

N. B. A Suit of Cut Velvet Cloaths, a Damaſk Gown, a handſome India Patch, and Mens Wearing Apparel, extraordinary good, at private Sale——Where conſtant Attendance is given to receive Goods, either for public or private Sale.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday.

A Variety of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, ſeveral very good Watches, Apparel, &c.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Eight Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	32 *m. after* 4	*Friday*,	48 *m. after* 7
Tueſday,	20 *m. after* 5	*Saturday*,	40 *m. aft.* 8
Wedneſday,	10 *m. aft.* 6	*Lord's-day*,	32 *m. af.* 9
Thurſday,	2 *m. aft.* 7	*Full* ☽ 25 *Day.* 1 *Aft.*	

FANEUIL-HALL LOTTERY, to begin Drawing on Thurſday next, conſiſts of the following PRIZES,

viz. Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
2	of	1000	are	2000
2	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
5	of	100	are	500
10	of	50	are	500
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540

2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9,000 Dollars.

A few Tickets may be had of Edes and Gill.

// Miniſterial & Barnard & Timothy Ruggles Eſqr. 9 vid. Ach. pa. 274. — vid. pa. 263.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has juſt imported, and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſingle C. wt.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Peterſburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glaſs
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles.
White Beans

3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Linnens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder Shott
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seeming Twine——&c.
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimſtone
Copperas
Allum

John Griffith

WILL begin Evening School at his uſual Place oppoſite *William Faſſall*, Eſq; as ſoon as a ſuitable Number of Scholars ſhall offer, to teach Writing and Arithmetic, from 6 to 10 o'Clock: He has now Room for a few Scholars by Day.

Boſton, October 3d, 1768.

JUST IMPORTED BY

FRANCIS GREEN,

And to be Sold very low at his Store in King-ſtreet;

BRoad Cloths,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Callimancoes,
Durants,
Dowlaſſes,
Worſted Breeches Patterns,
Men & Womens Worſted and cotton Stockings
Furniture Check

IRiſh Linnens,
Callicoes,
German Serges,
Manchester Checks,
Buckrams,
Metal Buttons,
Mohair ditto,
Pins,
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Paper and Quills.

ALSO, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, Powder, and many other Articles, very cheap.

John Gore, jun'r.

Oppoſite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON
Has Imported in Capt. DEVERSON;

A genteel Aſſortment of Goods,

ſuitable for the Season.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Coleman

At his Brew-Houſe the ſign of the Green Dragon and Free-Maſons Arms, near the Mill-Bridge, *Boſton*.

Strong and Small Malt Beer and Spruce, by the Barrel, half Barrel, Ten Gallons or Six, at the loweſt Prices.——Said *Coleman* makes uſe of the beſt ingredients that can be procured, to Brew as good Beer of both Kinds as the Country affords, therefore hopes to meet with ſuch Encouragement, as will enable him to give Satisfaction to ſuch Gentlemen, Maſters of Veſſels, Houſe-keepers, &c. as pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom.

By leaving a Line mentioning the Kind, Quantity and where to be delivered, at the ſign of General Wolfe, the North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, will be conveyed with the greateſt Care and Speed.

John Taylor,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge,

HAS juſt Imported from LONDON, an Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, which he ſells, cheap for Cash.

Mathematical Inſtruments.

William Williams,

Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker;

HAS to ſell at his Shop three Doors Eaſt of the Sign of Admiral *Vernon* in King-Street, BOSTON.

HANGING and Standing Compaſſes—Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants—Gauging and Surveying Inſtruments—Caſes of Inſtruments—Large and ſmall Spy Glaſſes—Plotting Scales and Protractors—Gunter Scales and Dividers—Large round, half round, three-ſquare and flat Files—Quarter Waggoners—Atkinſon's Epitome—Willſon's ditto—Pattoon's Navigation—Seaman's Aſſiſtants—Callenders—Mariner's Compaſſes rectified—Young Man's Companion—Journal Books—Sand Glaſſes from 2 Hours to 1 Minute—Braſs Pocket Compaſſes, Compaſs Seals, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Watch Keys, Penknives, Jacknives, &c. &c.

He makes and Repairs all Sorts of Mathematical Inſtruments. Thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed, and have their Work done with Fidelity and Diſpatch.

For LONDON,

The SHIP PRATT,

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Maſter, Will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight and Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter at his Houſe in Hanover-Street, or on board ſaid Ship at *Hancock's* Wharff.

Stole out of a Shop in this Town, on the 3d Inſtant, *A Piece of half-yard black flower'd Sattin*, containing 32 Yards. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and proceeded with according to Law, by applying to the Printer, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded—The Perſon ſuſpected is advertiſed to return it, and no Queſtions ſhall be aſked.

N. B. If offered for Sale, its deſired it may be ſtop'd.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Friend Dole, *late of* Boſton, *Mariner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Ann Dole, *ſole Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in order that the ſame may be ſpeedily adjuſted.* Boſton, Octob. 6, 1768.

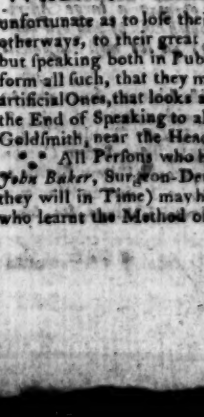
TO BE LETT,

TWO Lofts of 60 Feet long each, ſuitable for Sail-maker's or Rigger's, with the Lofts over and ſeveral Stores under the ſame, lately improv'd by Mr. *Samuel Barret*, ſituate near Fifh-Street, to be Let together or ſeparately——For further Particulars, enquire of *John Pulling*. *October* 6, 1768.

THE Honorable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms having ſome Time ſince appointed Mr. *Samuel Procter* an Officer of the Cuſtoms to reſide at *Nantucket*, in the Port of *Boſton*, for the Eaſe and Convenience of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, who otherwiſe are obliged by Law to Enter and Clear at *Boſton*; and it being repreſented to the Commiſſioners that a Combination has been ſet on Foot there to deter all Perſons from accommodating Mr. *Procter* with an Office, whereby he has been obliged to quit the Iſland:

THIS is therefore to give Notice, That the Commiſſioners have iſſued Orders to their Officers in the ſeveral Ports of *America*, to make Seizure of all Veſſels and their Cargoes that ſhall arrive from the ſaid Iſland of *Nantucket* without proper Documents from this Port ſigned by us, and to proſecute the ſame to Condemnation according to Law.

Cuſtom-Houſe, } JOS. HARRISON, *Colle&or.*
Boſton, Oct. 8, 1768. } ROB. HALLOWELL, *Dep. Comptrol.*



For LONDON,

The Ship London-Packet, ROBERT CALEF, Commander Now lying at the Long-Wharf, Will ſail in all this Month, having half her Cargo on board.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street, or the Maſter on board.

N. B. Caſh will be given at ſaid Store for good POT-ASH. *Boſton, 10th October*, 1768.

COALS fit for Grates, to be Sold cheap for Caſh, by JONATHAN SNELLING, on Treat's Wharf.

TO be Sold this Fall or next Spring, a large Collection of the beſt Sorts of young grafted and innoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees, ſuch as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarins, Apricots—Any Gentleman that may want the ſame, may depend that they will be as good Fruit as advertiſ'd, and may have their Choice among Three Hundred, which is now ready for Sale.—Alſo Goo'berry and Current Buſhes, dry'd Sweet Herbs and Garden Seeds ſewed here, more fit for the Weſt-Indies than any imported, and warranted good, at the very loweſt Price for Caſh, by JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardener in Cambridge Street, in New-Boſton, at the Cold-Bath.

A Very healthy likely Negro Boy, to be Sold, about 15 Years of Age, well qualified to tend to a Family, or on a private Gentleman, being a good Barber, and underſtands dreſſing Hair extremely well, and plays on the French Horn. He has been in this Country only three Weeks, and the Reaſon of his being ſold is in order to ſettle his deceaſed Maſter's Eſtate. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

The Co-partnerſhip of

Blanchard & Hancock

being mutually diſſolved: All Perſons indebted to ſaid Company are deſired to ſettle the ſame with

Ebenezer Hancock,

who carries on the Buſineſs at the ſame Place:—Where may be had, A general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braziery and Pewter Wares, at the loweſt Rates; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed.

Boſton, September 28, 1768.

WHEREAS many Perſons are ſo unfortunate as to loſe their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but ſpeaking both in Public and Private!—This is to inform all ſuch, that they may have them re-placed with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Naturals, & anſwers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldſmith, near the Head of *Dr. Clarke's* Wharf, *Boſton*.

*** All Perſons who have had falſe Teeth fixt by *Mr. John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentiſt, and they have got looſe (as they will in Time) may have them faſtened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from *Mr. Baker*.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be ſold by Edes & Gill.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, July 21, 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province aforeſaid,

Humbly ſhew,

THE Subſcribers *Owners of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land, in the late Province of* Maine, *holding under* Samuel Phillips *and* William Phillips, *which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter Harbour, and runs up on the Weſt Side of* Saco *River, in Breadth 4 Miles from ſaid River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of* New-Hampſhire *and the ſaid late Province of* Maine, *and ſo running to the extent of ſaid* Phillips *their Claim, apprehending it neceſſary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land ſhould be called and held as ſoon as poſſible, do pray that your Honor would be pleas'd to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe; ſaid Meeting to be holden at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in* Boſton, *on Wedneſday the 16th Day of* November *next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon: Then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk—to take effectual Meaſures to prevent Treſpaſs in ſaid Land—and to proſecute in the Law all ſuch as have treſpaſs'd thereon in Times paſt; and in general to act upon all Matters and things which may be neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.*

Nathaniel Sparhawk,
Triſtram Dalton,
Abigail Bromfield,
Samuel Waterhouſe,
Samuel Adams,
John Hancock,
Andw. Oliver, jun.
Charles Pelham,
Gawen Brown.

SEAL

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.
To Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, *one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned,*
Greeting,

IN His Majeſty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and deſcribed, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of September, in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boſton, Sept. 27, 1768. SAMUEL ADAMS.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

IF one ——Angove (*whoſe Chriſtian Name is forgot*) *who came over into this Country with Capt.* Hammatt *in the Year* 1737, *or any of his Heirs be alive, he or they may hear of ſomething very advantageous to them by applying to* Edes *and* Gill.

TO be Sold, a likely Negro Woman about 24 Years of Age, can do any Sort of Houſhold Work.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Sam[l] Abbot

HAS imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, (who is juſt arrived from London) a general Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching Season, which he ſells by Wholeſale and Retail at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town-Dock, BOSTON.

‡‡‡ Cutlery Ware, Window Glaſs by the Box, Earthen and Glaſs Ware, Mens Hats, Paper, French Indigo, beſt Cotton Wool by the Bagg, &c. &c.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.

A collection of an Hundred of the beſt Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—Engliſh Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Buſhes—Engliſh Gooſeberry Buſhes of all Sorts—Aſparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks.—Alſo, Garlick—Shalots—and Horſe Radiſh 5*s.* Old Tenor a Pound.—All ſorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds ſaved here moſt ſuitable for the *Weſt-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very loweſt Price for Caſh, &c.—By *William Davidſon*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boſton*.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

279 b

MONDAY, October 17. 1768. [NUMB. 1725.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Messrs. FLEETS.

If your Paper is esteemed a Paper of Liberty, and not confined to any Party as some are, you are desired to give the inclosed Letter a Place therein, and you will oblige many of your Readers:

[A LETTER *from a Gentleman in the* Country *to his Friend in* Boston.]

SIR,

IN answer to yours, wherein you desire me to give my sentiments of the conduct of the 17 members of the house of representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, who were for rescinding the vote of the former house, which gave birth to the circular letter to the several governments; & shew what reasons might be offered in their favor, I would observe to you as follows. That the Earl of Hillsborough in his letter to Governor Bernard does not censure the conduct of the house for petitioning to his Majesty for relief from the duties imposed on various articles imported from G. B. but commends the house for their moderation during the time of their meditating and forming said petition; and indeed the petition contains nothing exceptionable, and had the circular letter contained nothing more than the petition, it had never given so great offence at home; our attention therefore shall be confined to the letter; and with regard to that I would observe, that when the matter was first proposed the majority of the house were against it for some reasons or other, and were in the same sentiments with the condemned 17 and must be equally censurable with them; but by closetting and other endeavors some were prevailed upon to give into it; a minor part still remained in the same sentiments, and were so unhappy as to think as the 17 did. I would ask why there is not the same spirit discovered to that part of the former house as towards the 17, was it not as criminal to indulge those sentiments the last year as this present year?

But it will be said the 17 were for giving up our liberties; and the treatment they receive is but just for such meanness of spirit: I desire it may be considered what is true liberty but our being allowed to think for ourselves and act according to our own opinions; and not be awed by multitudes in opposition to us: And did not the 17 discover the greatest firmness to act agreable to their own sentiments when so great a majority were in opposition to them, and when they could reasonably expect nothing but scurrilous treatment from mankind.——

But to return to an examination of the Earl of Hillsborough's letter and the conduct of the 17 relative thereto. The Earl complains of unwarrantable combination and unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of parliament. By unwarrantable combination he must mean the soliciting the other governments to join in petitioning to his Majesty: You will ask how this is unwarrantable and what harm there can be in multitudes joining to petition? I reply, the nation have found the ill and dangerous effects of such combinations of petitioners; and therefore the parliament did in the 13 Charles II. pass an act to limit and restrain petitions to prevent combinations; so that what particular persons or governments have a right to do singly, they have no right to do unitedly, lest it have the appearance of awing and terrifying the King. It will probably be objected that the act referred to is of long date and not to be regarded: To this I reply it never has been repealed, and I conclude we ourselves should not be willing to have acts of so long a date set aside, lest our charter and other acts securing our boasted privileges should be set aside also. As to the other thing complained of by the Earl, unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of parliament, he can mean nothing more than the circular letter's being an attempt to solicit the other governments to combine in petitioning in opposition to the act of parliament, nor does it respect any act asserting the British parliament's having a right to tax the colonies, or the act for imposing duties on various articles of trade.

Having considered the circular letter as tending to stir up others to combine in petitioning his Majesty contrary to the authority of the nation, let us now consider the contents of the letter, & see whether it don't contain things justly exceptionable to his Majesty. Hawkins tells us the following things are contempts against the King's person or government; and that all attempts against the King's person or government are highly criminal, and are punishable with fine and imprisonment, and sometimes with the pillory.

1. Charging the government with oppression or weak administration.
2. Doing an act which implicitly encourages rebellion.
3. Endeavour to frighten the King into a change of his measures with threats of the uneasiness of his subjects.
4. Spreading false rumours concerning the King's intentions.

Upon a review of the circular letter we shall find these contained or at least implied.

As to the first, the letter charges the King and Parliament as having overleaped the bounds of the British constitution, and having destroyed its foundation: Is not this a most high charge of oppression and weakness; for what can be more oppressive and weak than such a conduct in the rulers? and are we not all reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion if this is done; if the foundations are destroyed what shall the righteous do?

It also charges the government with imposing a tax that is grievous. What is grievous is oppressive—and it charges the government with infringing our natural rights which belong to us by constitution. This must be oppressive indeed. It also charges the administration with imposing duties beyond the rules of equity: This is both oppressive and weak.

As to the second thing mentioned,—however we may look upon the letter in this country, were we in G. Britain we should most certainly view such a letter as tending to stir up all the governments to resist the authority of Parliament——Great-Britain has not yet forgot our conduct in the time of the late Stamp-Act: How we set out with humbly petitioning his Majesty, but before our prayers could reach the royal ear, we were armed against the King's officers.——Nor is any thing more plain than the tendency and design of the letter to fill people's minds with bitterness against the authority of the nation, and stir them up to resist the K's officers.——

With regard to the third thing mentioned by Hawkins, Endeavour to frighten the King into a change of his measures. Nothing is more evident than its being the design of the letter to fright the King & Parliament to change their measures with regard to the colonies; what other intention could there be in charging them with having over-leaped the bounds of the constitution, & having destroyed the foundation, with having infringed our natural rights, having laid a tax that is grievous, and beyond the rules of equity; and when a people are told all this by the capital of the province, will they not be made uneasy and discontented; and altho' the letter does not say expressly they will be uneasy, yet the authors of the letter knew they would so far as they believed the declarations of the letter; and is it not apparent they are uneasy and discontented themselves under the King's administration, who has dealt so cruelly with them as to destroy their foundation and impose grievous and inequitable burdens upon them; and it would be difficult for the authors of the letter to persuade mankind they had no intention to fright the King to alter his measures.

As to the fourth thing mentioned by Hawkins; spreading false rumors concerning the King's intentions: the letter does represent the intentions of the King to do something still further and more grievous to his subjects than imposing the late duties (altho' it is somewhat difficult to conceive what can be worse if the charges in the letter are true) and that is appointing the Governor a stipend without the consent of the people and at their expence; and the appointing salaries for the Judges of the land and other civil officers, and their commissions not being during their good behavior and independent of the people: and the letter proposes it to be considered whether when this is done the people can be said to enjoy any degree of freedom: and thus the King is represented as designing to do that which will make us the most abject slaves without the least degree of freedom.

Now Sir, when the Letter is fairly examined, must it not be judged not only greatly imprudent to give birth to it; but really an unjustifiable act: would a servant dare to make such charges upon his master; what might he expect should he do it? should a son thus charge his father would he not meet with his resentment: and shall subjects dare to lay such charges against one of the greatest, mildest, & best of Kings upon earth.——

It is no wonder therefore the majority of the former house endeavoured to stifle it in its birth, and never suffer it to see light; and it is strange what artifices could be used to bring so great a majority to make such charges on their Sovereign; and it is surprising that so few as 17 were found in the last assembly who had resolution enough to discover their duty to their King by voting to rescind a vote that gave birth to a letter so contemptuous of the King's government.

Upon the whole, must you not judge the 17 have acted the most honest & upright part: they have conducted like faithful subjects to the best of Sovereigns. But you will still object they gave up the Liberties of the people: This I shall deny; for I can see no manner of connection between our liberties and the letter. The late house might have in the fullest terms asserted their right to all the privileges of British subjects, and represented it as a natural right not to be taxed without our being represented in parliament, and yet might have rescinded the vote, and saved us from the impending evils; they never viewed the letter and our privileges as having so firm a relation that they could not be separated; they were for rescinding; but not for giving up one privilege any more than the 92? The abusive treatment therefore of the 17 in the public prints and other ways, fully discovers that spirit of fury and madness that has seized mankind; who will vilify all men who will not think and act as they do, however rash and inconsiderate the measures be.

Whether the 17 or 92 acted the most wisely, time will discover: I am sensible mankind are ready to justify themselves by superiority of numbers; but in this way the crucifiers of the Son of God may be justified—and the vilest acts that ever have been perpetrated must be pronounced just.

I can't conclude without expressing my fears that we are at the present day pushed on to violent measures by some who hope to reap some personal advantage by a general dissolution of government; who secretly wish the time may be hastened when the happy dependance of the colonies on Great Britain shall be no more; vainly imagining we are able to subsist without her:—Should Great Britain cast us off and take no care for us, we should soon be necessitated humbly to implore her to receive us under her protection to prevent our ruin from our selves. I am Sir your most obedient,

very humble Servant, Z. X.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THERE happened in the time of Lord Chief Justice Holt, a riot in Holborn; notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a party of guards were commanded to march to the place; but they first sent an officer to the Chief Justice, to acquaint him with the design, and to desire him to send some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give it a better countenance. The officer having delivered the message, Lord Chief Justice Holt said to him, "Suppose the people should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?" Sir, answered the officer, *we have orders to fire upon them.* Have you, Sir, replied his Lordship, then take notice of what I say, "If there be *one man killed*, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and *every soldier* of your party, *shall be hanged.* Sir, added he, Go back *to those who sent you*, and acquaint them, that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know at the same time, that the *laws* of this kingdom are *not* to be *executed* by the *sword*; these matters belong to the Civil Power, and you have nothing to do with them."

Upon this the Lord Chief Justice ordered his tipstaffs, with a few constables, to attend him, and he went himself in person to the place where the tumult was, expostulated with the mob, assured them that justice should be done upon the persons who were the objects of their indignation; and thus they all dispersed quietly. See L. C. Justice Holt's Life.

PRO GREGE.

(b) vid. Charter pa. 1077. (c) vid the act pa. 792. (d) vid. the act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (e) vid. the petitions, in the Index Vol. 1

q vid. Lift. pa. 161. = Great. Britian & Vide 2 leaves Forward Twice Paged. r vid pa. 157 v vid. pa. 43. w pa. 157. t As Molasses act. pa. 9. — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. &c (a) Vid. petition, pa. 51.

280 vide 2 leaves Forward twice Paged

Last Friday arrived here the Ship Meyler, *Captain* Tyler, *in 45 Days from* Briſtol, *by whom we have the following Intelligence, taken from the public Prints to the 27th of* Auguſt *laſt, viz.*

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

WEDNESDAY evening the King of Denmark landed at Dover; and yeſterday evening, about ſix, his Majeſty arrived in perfect health at the apartments prepared for him at St. James's. His retinue conſiſted of four poſt-chaiſes and four, and 15 ſervants on horſe-back. They came over Weſtminſter bridge, and proceeded thro' the park amidſt a prodigious concourſe of people.

His Majeſty is of a fair complexion, has a fine open countenance, flaxen hair, aquiline noſe, and eyes remarkably ſparkling; is of middling ſtature, and was dreſſed in green and gold.

His Daniſh Majeſty is not yet twenty years of age, being born on the 2d of January, 1749.

Yeſterday about five o'clock in the afternoon, the King of Denmark paid a viſit to their Majeſties at the Queen's palace.

Laſt night his Daniſh Majeſty was at Ranelagh, and afterwards went to Sir Thomas Robinſon's, near that place, where he danced country dances. The Hon. Lady Bell Stanhope was his Majeſty's partner.

As ſoon as the King of Denmark came to St. James's, he was immediately waited on by the Earl of Hertford and Lord Falmouth, to compliment him on his arrival; and yeſterday he was waited on by a great number of nobility and gentry, to compliment him on the ſame occaſion.

The daily expence of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, during his abode in England for himſelf, domeſtics, retinue, &c. which he defreys himſelf, is ſaid to amount to 1000l. per day.

We hear that Sir Jeffery Amherſt has reſigned the command of his regiment.

The brave Paſchal de Paoli, General of the Corſicans, being ſome time ſince aſked how long he would hold out, ſhould the French aſſiſt the Genoeſe in an expedition againſt Corſica, replied, "Till death—for life is not worth keeping, unleſs we can preſerve our liberty!"

There are 4000 troops ordered for Boſton, which, it is thought, will ſufficiently intimidate thoſe people to comply with the laws enacted in England; eſpecially as the other colonies ſeem to have deſerted them, the congreſs which they had entered into being broken.

Yeſterday the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Secker.

When the Earl of Bute went through Rocheſter he was greatly inſulted: one man held up a club at him, and ſaid he ought to have his brains knocked out with it. In going thro' Canterbury the linchpins of his poſt-chariot were taken out; but diſcovered in time to prevent any accidents. And he was greatly inſulted again at Dover.

Aug. 16. WE hear that ſeveral C——l ladies, celebrated for their beauty & devotion to the Cyperian Goddeſs, are ſtrenuouſly contending for the honour of making conqueſt of a Great Perſonage lately arrived there, for which purpoſe the whole artillery of female art is uſed. The conteſt chiefly lies between two, who miſs no opportunity of ſhooting Cupid's arrows from their ſparkling lambent eyes, at his ——, but hitherto without any apparent effect: however there are ſo many ſnares and ambuſhes laid for him, that it's fear'd he can hardly avoid being caught in ſome of them.

A certain perſon of diſtinction (a man of pleaſure) being lately aſked by a friend his opinion of the conſtitution of G— B—— d, replied, "The *conſtitution* "of E—d and the *conſtitution* of your humble ſer- "vant, are alike in a d——n'd *rotten* condition, tho' "I muſt own I have the advantage, for I have the "aſſiſtance of an able ſurgeon; but, our poor coun- "try is committed to a parcel of Quacks!"

We are aſſured that his Daniſh Majeſty was met by the King of Pruſſia at the Hague, where they continued ſeveral days, having frequent conferences with the ſtates.

We hear that the King of Denmark, during his ſtay in England, intends to viſit all the ſea ports in this kingdom.

We are told that his Daniſh majeſty will continue in England till the 10th of September, & no longer.

From the great number of foreigners that have viſited the Britiſh court within theſe few years paſt, there is reaſon to hope that for the future it will be the center of politeneſs, and outrival even Paris and Verſailles.

The Right Hon. Lord Botetourt is the only Peer of this realm that is now, or perhaps ever has been, a governor in North-America.

On the 12th inſt. died Mrs. *Elizabeth Whitefield*, wife of the Rev. Mr. *George Whitefield*, at his houſe at the tabernacle near Moorfields.

The late archbiſhop of Canterbury, among other legacies has left 1000 l. to the ſociety of propagating the goſpel, and 1000 l. towards eſtabliſhing a Biſhop in America.

On L---d B.....t being appointed Governor of V--g---a in the room of Sir J. Am--t, diſmiſſed.

NOW tremble Coloniſts! your time is come;
From matchleſs genius wait your ſettled doom.
C-m-y no more ſhall weave your ſilken chains,
Play with your wit, or trifle with your reigns.
Fame ſends his ſon to curb your flaming ſtate;
'Tis B——t and *he is fix'd as fate.*

Aug. 18. Yeſterday the King of Denmark went in a private manner and viewed St. Paul's church, but proceeded no further into the city.

The King of Denmark was invited at Dover to ſee the caſtle; and at Chatham to ſee the dockyards, &c. but at both places politely excuſed himſelf, ſaying, he would ſee nothing in England till he had ſeen his Majeſty.

We are informed by a letter from Charleſtown, So. Carolina, that the Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; governor of that province, has deſired leave to reſign.

It was this morning reported, that the laſt diſpatches to Admiral Palliſer contained inſtructions to ſpare as many ſhips of his ſquadron on the Newfoundland ſtation as he poſſibly could, to join the naval commander at Boſton; and if neceſſary to repair thither himſelf, leaving the command to the next officer.

We hear from Paris, that an Italian chemiſt had lately been arreſted and ſent to priſon, accuſed of having invented and ſold a certain dangerous powder, which being incloſed in a blank letter, would as effectually poiſon the party who opened it, as if they had ſwallowed arſenick.

To morrow (as we are credibly informed) the Right Hon. Lord Botetourt will ſet out from his houſe in Lower-Groſvenor-ſtreet on his *journey* to Virginia, in order to take poſſeſſion of the government of that province.

Yeſterday a great number of Quaker merchants waited on his Excellency Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia, at his houſe in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, where after paying their reſpects, they had a conference with his Lordſhip relative to that province, and their trade and connection with reſpect to it.

We hear that orders are given for all the military officers, whoſe regiments are ſtationed in N. America, to embark forthwith to join their reſpective corps.

The following reports prevail, viz. 1. That the trial of Maclane will not be permitted to be printed. 2. That a ſubſcription is about to be opened for a reward to be given for apprehending M'Cloughlan, the murderer of young Allen. 3. That M'Cloughlan is ſent out of the way, and is to be allowed an annuity for life.

They write from Warſaw, that the example of the peaſants of the Ukraine, 1800 of whom have been taken priſoners and 600 hanged by the Ruſſians, one might have thought would have kept the others to their duty; yet, notwithſtanding, we have juſt now learnt, that the peaſants of Mozvy and Samogitia are likewiſe up in arms.

Aug. 20. Yeſterday about noon, the Prince of Pruſſia, brother to the King of Pruſſia, and his Princeſs, with a great number of ſervants, arrived at the Earl of Pembroke's houſe in privy-garden from Dover, where they landed from France.

The King of Denmark ſpeaks Engliſh fluently, and is fond of converſing in the language.

By the laſt advices from New York, we are told that the inhabitants of that province and Pennſylvania are ſo far from joining the New Englanders, that they loudly condemn the late ſeditious conduct of the Boſtonians; as do ſeveral other provinces.

The Lord Biſhop of Briſtol will ſucceed the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, as Dean of St. Paul's; the Biſhop of Bangor will be tranſlated to the See of Litchfield, and Dr. Shipley Dean, of Winchester, will be appointed Biſhop of Bangor.

Aug. 23. A correſpondent, on whoſe veracity we can depend, has ſent us the following *early* and *authentic intelligence*, which A——d received on ſunday, by an expreſs from *Boſton*.

"The aſſembly have *unanimouſly refuſed* to ſubmit to *any tax* or *impoſition whatever* from Great-Britain, and ſent their reſolution to the governor, in anſwer to his meſſage, requiring ſubmiſſion to the acts of parliament, and to eraſe out of their journals whatever impeached or rejected the authority of the B——ſh legiſlature. Upon this the governor diſſolved the aſſembly purſuant to his inſtructions; however, before he could effect this, they ſent their reſolution to the *other colonies*."

The lateſt accounts which came from Boſton are of the 12th of July, and ſay that all was then quiet there.

It is ſaid, advice has been received of ſome late diſturbances ſimilar to thoſe at Boſton, having broke out in Virginia.

On Saturday a ſchooner arrived at Portſmouth with a packet from North America; the officer immediately ſet out for London expreſs. A report prevails, that the Americans had hung out a flag of defiance, that they are up, and have uſed the 23d regiment very roughly; but we cannot entirely depend upon this report.

On ſaturday the great officers of ſtate dined with his Daniſh majeſty at St. James's.

The entertainment given by the Princeſs Amelia to his Daniſh majeſty on Friday night, was extremely magnificent: The ſupper conſiſted of 120 diſhes, and 300 of the nobility were invited.

The indiſpoſition of his Daniſh majeſty was a pain in his bowels, &c. of which he is happily recovered; he reſted well on ſaturday night, and yeſterday his health was in a great meaſure reſtored.

One lady, who danced at Gunnerſbury on Friday laſt, had jewels in her hair to the value of 90,000l.

Laſt week 200 guineas were paid, by the ſteward of a nobleman, for Weſt India turtles, intended for an entertainment to be given to his Daniſh Majeſty.

We are informed the earldom of Rocheſter is to be revived in the perſon of a very popular commoner.

We are informed a Jew merchant has purchaſed diamonds to the amount of 70,000l. on commiſſion of ſome gentlemen in his Daniſh Majeſty's train.

It is ſaid, that when a certain great aſſembly meet an enquiry will be ſet on foot why Martineco, Guadaloupe and the Havanna were given up to the French by the late treaty of peace.

It is rumoured, that an enquiry of a public nature will in due time be made into the reaſons why a great military officer has been diſmiſſed from his employment.

It is reported a R..... P..... has declared, that L..d B. (*his* much on the *decline*.

It is reported that a noble D. in a very high office is by all means for preventing the French from becoming maſters of Corſica.

It is ſaid orders will ſoon be given to prevent the exportation of either naval or military ſtores, gunpowder, &c. to any part of North-America.

Yeſterday three tranſport ſhips of 400 tons each, were taken up in the river on government contract, and are to ſail in a few days for Ireland.

Aug. 25. His Daniſh Majeſty's health not permitting him to go to York races, his Majeſty has given orders, that all the expences incurred by preparations at different inns upon the road, &c. for the entertainment of him and his attendants ſhall be paid. Likewiſe, that all the meat provided for the King and his retinue, ſhould be given to the poor of the ſeveral places where it was ordered to be dreſſed. An illuſtrious example of beneficence truly royal, and which does more honour to humanity than the moſt ſplendid triumphs.

We are informed that a plan of accommodation is actually on foot reſpecting North-America, which, without wounding the dignity of government, will effectually ſettle all differences between Great Britain and her colonies.

It is ſaid that his Excellency the Lord Lieut. of Ireland will be called home ſooner than was expected.

Yeſterday there was a privy council, at which the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted, ſaid to be on account of affairs in the North American colonies.

A clergyman near London, in his ſermon on Sunday laſt, aſſerted, that no perſon could be a friend to *Religion* who was an enemy to the preſent *Adminiſtration*.

James Bevan, Eſq; of Miſſly, Eſſex, is appointed Paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces deſtined for North America.

Aug. 27. Tueſday the right hon. Lord Botetourt accompanied by a numerous retinue, ſet ſail from Spithead on his Excellency's voyage to Virginia, in order to take poſſeſſion of his new government.

Some North Britons ſtick not ſay, that the impolite uſage lately given to a certain popular gentleman at Guilford aſſizes, was meant as a retaliation for the uſage which a certain *favorite northern* nobleman received, from the populace as he was proceeding to Dover, on his journey to France.

A report prevails that Sir Piercy Brett, with a formidable ſquadron, will ſoon be ſent on an expedition of importance to the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid, that Major Rogers, late Governor of Michilimakinac, had made ſome important diſcoveries ſince his confinement; accounts of which have lately been tranſmitted hither.

The following we are told is the Toaſt now univerſally drank at Boſton, and in all the Engliſh ſettlements in America: "May Counſellors who have the Courage to ſpeak *in public* the Sentiments they profeſs *in private*, be ever reſpected by the Multitude of their Brethren."

Letters from Glaſgow by Yeſterday's Poſt bring Advice, that a Captain of a Merchantman juſt arrived there, after a very ſhort Paſſage from Boſton, had made Affidavit before the Provoſt, "that at the time of his ſailing from thence, upwards of 10,000 Men had taken up Arms, and declared themſelves reſolved to oppoſe any military Force that ſhould be ſent againſt them." [*A Gentleman in Town, who left Glaſgow the 13th of Auguſt, ſays no ſuch Report as the above prevailed there when he came away.*]

Arrived at Briſtol, the Sukey, Mothe, from Boſton, and the Capts. Caſtle & Tingley from New York.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 12.

"On Wedneſday laſt died, after a lingering illneſs, John Huxham, M. D. His long extenſive practice, has ſufficiently evinced the greatneſs of his medical abilities, and his valuable works will beſt tranſmit them to poſterity."

|| Great Britain & England ¶ Bottetourt, † Virginia ✠ Amherst = Administration ~ British (a) Royal Parentage
(b) Lord Bute (c) vid pa. 150 (d) Duke (e) Wilkes

We hear that within a few days past several Frame work Knitters have been engaged to go to New-York, where a manufactory is established for making Silk Stockings and Mitts.

New-York, October 10.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Davies from London: He left the Downs the 26th of August, in company with 10 sail of Transports that were going to Cork, to take in troops destined for Boston.

Capt. Davies informs that on the 9th of August, the 18th regiment, commanded by Gen. Murray, embarked at Dover for Ireland, to relieve the 64th and 65th regiment there, ordered for Boston, and that they were to embark directly on board the same Ships for that place, under convoy of the Hussar: and that the transports which sailed with him were gone to take on board an additional number. Also that the men of war at Portsmouth, upon sailing, had orders to take on board several hundred seamen beyond their complement, for the use of the navy in North America.

The Papers contain many extracts of letters from North-America, almost all of which have been written by persons unfriendly to the Liberties of the Colonies, and seem calculated to stimulate the government at home to enforce obedience to every Act of Parliament of whatever kind, and to point out sundry expedients to that end:—None of these writers seem to have the least regard to, or even idea of the English constitution, any more than if no such thing had ever existed: However arbitrary and contrary thereto the dictates of the ministry may be, the disobedience of the colonies, through ever so clearly warranted by that constitution, & the highest reason and justice, is treated as Rebellion and Treason! It is agreed on all hands, that the nation is in the utmost confusion and distress, and it is more than probable it has been brought into this lamentable condition by treasonable practices somewhere or other; it remains to be decided whether the treason shall be first on the authors of the measures which violated the English constitution, & the most valuable Rights of Englishmen, and have produced such a complicated extensive scene of confusion and misery, or on those who opposed them, and assert both their own, and their country's Rights.

A duel was fought at Fort Pitt on the 17th ult. between Ensigns Hamilton and Traley, in which the latter was killed.

PROVIDENCE, Octo. 8.

The pacific and prudent measures adopted by the Town of Boston, and their resolution of strictly adhering to the Act of Parliament, with respect to quartering the Soldiers, cannot but be highly applauded by all who sincerely wish well to the true Interests of America, and may serve as an Example of Moderation to the other Colonies, should they ever have the misfortune to labor under a like Complication of Miseries.—Such a conduct must evince to the World, that Americans, though represented by their Enemies to be in a state of Insurrection, mean nothing more than to support those constitutional Rights to which the laws of God and Nature intitle them; and when the measures of Oppression and misplaced Iniquity is full, and the dutiful supplications of an injured People shall have reached the gracious Ear of their Sovereign, may at length terminate in a glorious Display of Liberty.

BOSTON, October 17. 1768.

It is reported that several applications have been made at home, for the Lieutenant Government of Virginia; but that the gentlemen who applied, were informed, that it would not be disposed off 'till it was known whether G——r B——would accept of it.—It is said, that Government is worth £. 3000 Sterl. per year.—If his Excellency accepts of the above offer, it is said, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be appointed to succeed him; and that a certain Honorable Gentleman, a Brigadier General of the Colony Troops in the late War, during which he distinguished himself, and who is equally esteemed for his Probity and Firmness, will succeed the Lieutenant Governor. [*Bost. Chr.*]

A Proclamation published on Thursday last says, ——"Lieut. Col. Dalrymple had contracted for "the building a Guard-House near the Fortification "in the Town of *Boston*, in order to prevent the "Desertion of the Troops under his Command, the "Frame of which Building was, by some evil-minded Persons, on the Night of the Ninth Instant, cut "to pieces or otherwise destroyed, to the Detriment "of His Majesty's Service:"——

At a Town Meeting held at Norwich, the 4th Inst. after voting some Instructions to their Representatives, it was also Voted, "That they fully approve of, and justify the Votes and Resolves of the Town of Boston, in their late Meeting of the 12th of September last;—and the spirited conduct of the Committee of Convention, declaring their allegiance to his Majesty King George the third;—as well as their resolving in the most spirited manner to maintain all their undoubted rights and privileges sacred and inviolable:—That they consider the noble cause they are engaged in as the cause of our country; and that they will unite both heart and hand in support thereof, against all its enemies whatsoever."

Capt. Ward arrived at New London last Wednesday se'nnight, in 42 days from Cork, informs that the Transports arrived there four days before he sailed, to take on board the troops destined for Boston.

We hear the Churches and Congregations in the Towns of Newbury and Rowley, (agreable to a Vote of desire by said Towns) observed Thursday the 6th Instant, as a Day of Fasting and Prayer, on account of the perplexed, distressed state of our public Affairs.—One of the Ministers (upon the sorrowful Occasion) chose for his Text those Words in the Prophesy of Jeremiah, 2 Chap. 14 ver. *Is Israel a Servant? is he a home born Slave? Why is he spoiled?*

We hear the Hon. Board of Commissioners have appointed John Nutting, Esq; of Salem, to be Collector of his Majesty's Customs, for that Port.

On the 28th ult. died at Wells *John Storer*, Esq; aged 74 years; a Gentleman well known in his public Character, & truly respectable for his Services to his Country, both Civil & Military, in the various offices of each kind, which for many years he sustained.

Last Thursday Morning died at Portsmouth, Capt. *Nathaniel Adams*, of that Town, Merchant.

We hear that a young Man hanged himself at Northampton one Day last Week. Also, the same Day at Enfield a Man hanged himself there.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 3.

"On the 29th ult at 40 minutes after 9 A. M. we had here a very considerable shock of an Earthquake; what is remarkable, that day is annually held as a fast in commemoration of the great storms that happened on it, in 1712 and 1722.—It was very awful, and made us all look astonished."

Extract of a Letter from Habour Grace, Newfoundland, dated Sept. 19. 1768.

"Last Thursday we had such a gale of Wind as never was known in these Parts, which destroyed more than two hundred Boats in this Bay, two Vessels lost, and several more damaged, many Boat-keepers have lost their All; and we hear daily of Numbers of Vessels, Boats, and Men lost from every Part of the Land."

Last Saturday Afternoon his Excellency General GAGE came to Town from New-York, attended by a number of Officers.

Letters from Bristol, of Aug. 30. mention the arrival of Capt. Hall, from this Place, at London.—And that the Captains Blake and Bartlett would sail from Bristol for this Port about the 20th Sept.

Yesterday Capt. Jenkins arrived here in 59 Days from London: He informs that Capt. M'Ewen in a Brig sailed from the Downs for this Place a Fortnight before him; and that the Captains White, Watt, and Dashwood, were to leave London in a few Days after him.

THE officious informer, who gave a partial account of the operation for the Stone on Capt. Snell of Bridgwater (with a fulsome introduction of the successive arrival of Dr Jepson and Dr. Roberts) might also have added that Dr. Perkins of Bridgwater was principally consulted and concerned with Dr. Jepson in the operation and care of the Captain afterwards; and has been steadily accompanied in the dressings with Dr. Jepson till his return home, and Dr. Roberts unexpectedly (except a few erratick excursions) the whole time since. (a) (b)

TO-MORROW

At ONE o'Clock.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes in King-street,

The Ship *Industry*, burthen about 160 Tons, is an extreme good sailing Vessel and well found.—Inventory of her Stores may be seen on board said Ship now lying at *Wheelwright's* Wharf, or in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

(For the Benefit of the Insurers.)

On *Thursday* next, the 20th Instant,

At THREE o'Clock Afternoon.

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

24 Pieces damaged Thicksetts.

Also sundry Goods NOT DAMAGED, viz. Broad Cloths, Irish Linnens, Mens Knit, worsted, and Cotton Hose, black Sattin, Lasting, best Death-head Buttons, Silk Twist, Callicoes, Lavender and Hungary Waters, good Scotch Snuff, a few Dozen of Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

THIS EVENING (Monday)

(And on WEDNESDAY next)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Best *Silk Twist* per Pound, fine Plaid, Checks, Cambletts, Sheeting, Stockings, and a great variety of Articles just come to Hand.——

Constant Attendance is given at said Office.—— All Gentlemen Strangers, and others, may depend upon being used very well, by their humble Servant,

JOHN GERRISH.

——This Evening—and *Wednesday* next.——

William Jackson

Takes this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, who will please to favor him with their Custom, that he is just arrived and has brought with him from *London* and has since his Arrival received from *Bristol*,

A Handsome and large Assortment

of Hard Ware and English piece Goods, suitable to the present Season, which he is determined to sell upon as low Terms as at any Store in Town.

William Scott

At his Store North Side of *Faneuil*-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General *Wolfe*, is now opening a large Assortment of the following Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail (for Cash only) on the most reasonable Terms.

Yard wide, 7-8th, & 3-4th Irish Linens,

from 16*s.* to 50*s.* O. T. per Yard.

9-8th wide Sheeting, from 12*s.* to 16*s.* per Yard.

7 8th Dowlass. Diaper Table Cloths.

Clouting Diaper and Huckaback.

Manchester Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs.

Jeans and Pillow Fustians.

Forrest Cloths, Plains and Kerseys.

Manchester uncut Velvets. 7 Thread Lastings, &c.

Benjamin Willard

Clock-Maker of *Grafton*,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed to *Lexington*, to the Shop of Mr. *Nath. Mulliken* deceas'd; and Gentlemen that had dependance on him for taking Care of their Clocks, may still have the same Care taken by employing said *Willard* in *Lexington*. He also informs that the Business is carried on in his Shop at *Grafton* as well as at *Lexington*, where Clocks are made and warranted, and as cheap as can be had in the Province.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely hearty Negro Man,

about 21 Years of Age, that understands tending Horses and waiting on Gentlemen. Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown*.

All Persons who have any Demands

on the Estate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And all who are indebted are desired to make speedy Payment to SARAH CONDY, Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD at the Store lately improved by the deceased, in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfield,

A large and general Assortment of the most approved Books in Law, Physick, Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks, and History.—School Books—Books of Entertainment—

Stationary of all Kinds.

Mathematical, Philosophical & Optical Instruments, as	
Large Microscopes	Dividers——Sectors
Pocket do. in shag. cases	Sets of Instruments with Brass Joints
Small ditto	Ditto with Steel Joints
Telescopes, Reflecting do.	Candle Screens
Prospect Glasses, Mahoga-	Tortoise Shell Reading-
Ditto painted (ny	Glasses
Scioptic Balls	Sand Glasses
Mounted Globes	A Brass Speaking Trumpet
Pocket ditto	Visual Glasses or Spectacles
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints	of a new construction in Temple Frames
Thermometers	
Theodolites with Stands fitted in the best man.	Nose ditto
	Prospect Pieces
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention, with Brass	Large Prints
	Pictures
Sliders, and a Book of Directions for its Use.	Books for Drawing

Also,

Account-Books—Tansur's Melody—Williams's do. London Magazine to July 1768.—Gentleman's do. Universal Museum—Monthly Review—Critical do. History of the Massachusets-Bay by the Lieut. Gov. Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's three Letters.——

N. B. Subscribers for the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer, &c. are desired to send immediately for their Books—as also those for Magazines and Reviews. The Magazines are sold at 8d. and the Reviews for 1s. each, the same Price they are sold at in London.

Likewise, an Assortment of Glass & China, among which are a compleat Set of blue & white China for a Tea Table, and one burnt China Stand for Desert.

Also a Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

To be sold by T. *and* J. FLEET, *in Cornhill,*

The Manual Exercise

As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764, and now practis'd by the Troops in America.

Together with

PLANS and EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practis'd at REVIEWS.

1 Ministerial 2 Gov. Barnard 3 Timothy Ruggles Esqr 4 See 2 leaves Forward twice paged
mvid pa. 263. 9 vid. Ack. pa. 274. 2 vid pa. 241. 5 vid. Result pa. 264—248. (a) vid. pa. 273. (b) vid pa. 284

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 13.

TO give an high character to the Dead, in whom there was no merit when living, is the greateſt proſtitution of praiſe, and a real injury to the Deſerving; who thereby, to all except their acquaintance, are put upon a level with the worthleſs. But to ſet forth diſtinguiſhed worth to public view, where there is no danger of an impoſition, is a debt due to the Virtuous Dead and a ſervice to the Living, as it may induce others to follow the bright example. For theſe reaſons, there ſeems to be a great propriety in exhibiting to the world a ſhort character of Mr. NATHANAEL WARD, who departed this life yeſterday about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at this place.

He was born in SALEM, where he continued till the Commencement A. D. 1761, when he was admitted a member of Harvard College, where he gave early proofs of a lively and penetrating genius. Whatever part of ſcience he engaged in the purſuit of, he quickly gained; and far from being ſatisfied with a ſuperficial acquaintance with things, he always endeavoured to make himſelf maſter of what he undertook. He acquired a very conſiderable knowledge in various branches of literature; but as he had a peculiar turn for Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy, he applied much of his time to theſe ſtudies; in which his acquiſitions were ſo conſiderable, that the Profeſſorſhip of theſe branches of ſcience, at King's College in New-York, being vacant was offered him laſt year; to which place he was recommended by Mr. Profeſſor WINTHROP: but for ſome particular reaſons he did not accept the chair.

His private character was ſuch as gained him the univerſal eſteem of his acquaintance. Of an open and frank diſpoſition, his mind was elevated above every thing mean and groveling, and his whole conduct diſcovered the benevolence of his ſoul. His profeſſions of eſteem were ever ſincere: Tho' he treated all with politeneſs, he would never pretend a friendſhip for any, whom he could not embrace with a cordial affection. His company was very engaging: A warm and lively imagination, join'd with native good ſenſe and many acquirements in uſeful literature, rendered his converſation entertaining and agreeable. Tho' ſprightly, he was far from being vain, and was often heard to expreſs the utmoſt diſſatisfaction at thoſe who have treated ſacred things in a light manner. In ſhort, he was a gentleman of ſtrict virtue and undiſſembled piety; who exhibited in his life the fruits of that divine religion he profeſſed; which made all his other amiable accompliſhments appear the more lovely.

As he was well calculated to fill ſome place of truſt at the COLLEGE, he was elected the week on which he was taken ill, to the office of LIBRARIAN —— a place for which he was well qualified, and in which he promiſed himſelf much happineſs. But alaſs! Heaven determined otherwiſe. Confined to his bed by a raging fever, for about a week, he expired in the twenty third year of his age, to the utmoſt grief of all his relatives and acquaintance; to the great loſs of the COLLEGE, which had high expectations from him; and of the world, to which, had Providence continued him, he might have been very ſerviceable.

"And is it thus" afflicted VIRTUE cries,
That Heav'n diſtinguiſhes the early wiſe?
Thus crowns the tender Parents' watchful care?"
Celeſtial PIETY, her ſiſter fair,
With accents mild, and looks ſerenely bright,
That ſcatter'd all the horrors of the night
Reply'd——"Ceaſe thou their happy lot to mourn,
"Who never more from reſt to toil return.
"Thy Pupils who to things unſeen aſpire,
"And endleſs joys, ſtruck by my ſacred fire,
"Their taſk fulfill'd, lay down this mortal load:
"They cannot die too young who live to God."

N. B. It was deſired by the Governors of the College that Mr. WARD might have been interred at Cambridge, where the honors due from that Society to his remains could have been paid; but his Father choſe to remove the Corps to Salem, where the Funeral will be attended to-day or to-morrow.

CAMBRIDGE, October 13. 1768.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Sept. 12.

A letter from Pine-Tree Hill, (now call'd Camden) dated the 6th inſtant, contains the following intelligence, viz. "The Regulators have fixed upon the 5th of next month to have a meeting here to draw up their grievances, in order to be laid before the new Aſſembly; 2500 or 3000 of them, from St. Mark's and St. David's pariſhes, are to rendezvous, on the 10th, at Eutaw, and thence proceed to Charles Town, to purſue the proper meaſures for Redreſs. The Regulators from the Congaree, Board & Saludy Rivers, are not to proceed to town, unleſs ſent for by their brethren; but 1500 of them are to hold themſelves in readineſs, in caſe they ſhould be wanted. They do not intend the leaſt injury to any perſon in town, deſiring only proviſions and quarters till their complaints ſhall be heard.—The confuſion in North Carolina is ſtill greater than in this province, where the people of Orange county again threaten Colonel Fanning, and refuſe paying any taxes till an Act granting an enormous ſum for building a houſe for the governor be repealed; ſo that Governor Tryon has been obliged to draught 2000 men from Mecklenburgh and Dobbs Counties to over awe them, who are to march from the town of Mecklenburgh the 12th inſtant. Two of the leaders have been ſecured, but 'tis apprehended they will be releaſed before they can be brought to trial, as the people in general complain loudly of the above mentioned Act as a great grievance, as well as of that laying a Duty on Paper, Glaſs, &c. which will ſoon drain from them the little ſpecie they have. Their Paper Currency being moſtly ſunk, and a Poll-Tax of Eleven Shillings Proclamation money, does not fail to add to the diſtreſſes of that country."

Vid. page 177.

Capt Diamond from St. Auguſtine, informs, that about 200 of the Spaniards and Italians introduced by Dr. Turnbull, and which he was ſettling on the Muſquito's, roſe on the 18th paſt, & ſeized a Schooner there with intention to proceed with her to the Havanna; they alſo intended to take a ſhip off the mouth of Muſquito harbour, but the wind proving unfavorable for their getting out, gave an opportunity for an expreſs to reach St. Auguſtine, upon which two Sloops full of troops, that arrived there a few days before from the Bahamas, reached the Muquitoes early enough to prevent their getting away, upon whoſe appearance they immediately quitted the Schooner & betook themſelves to the buſhes and other hiding places;—and it is apprehended Mr. Turnbull will have much trouble with the ſettlers he has introduced.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Aug. 18.

Yeſterday died, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Paul Pritchard, Innholder, many years maſter of the King David Tavern in this town.

Sept. 8. Laſt Saturday was married, the Hon. Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Cradock, of Boſton, a Lady poſſeſs'd of every agreeable Accompliſhment neceſſary to render the married ſtate happy.

This Day arrived the Sloops, La-Have, Captain Ingerſol, and Diſpatch, Capt. Smith, from St. John's Iſland, with two Companies of the 59th Regiment.

This Day being the Commencement of the Hon. Board of Cuſtoms, the ſame was kept as a Holiday by the Officers of this Port.

At a ſpecial court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Liverpool on tueſday the 6th inſtant, came on the trial of Laughlin Galaughler, John Woodrow, and James Woodrow, for the murder of Thomas Gordon, at Portmatone, when the two former were convicted of murder and the latter of manſlaughter, and the next day received ſentence accordingly, viz. Laughlin Galaughler, and John Woodrow to be hang'd, and James Woodrow to be burnt in the hand, the ſentence againſt James Woodrow was immedately executed in court, and Laughlin Galaugher and John Woodrow, were hang'd at Liverpool on tueſday the 8th inſt. At the place of execution they both confeſs'd their guilt, and acknowledged the juſtice of their ſentence, and declared that they never had any quarrel with the ſaid Gordon, but that he was their particular friend, that their inducement to murder him, was to get rid of a debt of about £. 30, which they owed him, and to rob his ſtore of what money and goods he left.

Joſhua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square,
near Faneuil-Hall Market, BOSTON:
Sells at the very loweſt Rates only for Caſh.

Choice Sterling *Madeira*, at £. 4 old Tenor a Gallon, or Half a Dollar a Bottle, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Uſe; by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may ſuit the Buyer.

Weſt-India and *New-England* Rum—— Choice old Spirit.

Gentlemen of the Town, Maſters of Veſſels, and all Perſons going abroad, who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the beſt Manner & of the beſt Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and all Perſons ſhall be as well ſerved by Letter as if preſent.

Said *BLANCHARD*

Acquaints his Friends and the Publick,

That he purpoſes to ſell all Sorts of Goods on Commiſſions; and to that Purpoſe beſides his Houſe on Dock-Square, he hath provided himſelf with ſundry Warehouſes and Cellars for the Reception of all kinds of Merchandize. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their Commands may depend on the utmoſt Care and Fidelity, and on the eaſieſt Terms.

He hath for Sale at preſent, a Parcel of Writing-Paper, Sheathing Paper, choice Velvet Corks, Barr Iron, a few Engliſh Goods, and a Parcel of Second-Hand Books.

A Set of Glaſs Windows for a Shop, a Parcel of ſhook Hogſheads, Paper for Rooms:—— *Alſo, a large well found Schooner to be Sold or Lett on Charter.*——

John Taylor

At his SHOP by the Draw Bridge,
Has juſt imported from LONDON,
An Aſſortment of GOODS,
ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he ſells cheap for Caſh.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt,

To be Sold by
Thomas Gray,
Likewiſe a SLOOP of about 80 Tons, laying at *Gray*'s Wharf.

For LONDON,
The Ship PRATT,
Jonathan Freeman, Maſter,
Will ſail with all convenient Speed.
For Freight and Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter at his Houſe in Hanover-Street, or on board ſaid Ship at *Hancock*'s Wharf.

For LONDON,
The Ship *LONDON PACKET*,
ROBERT CALEF, Commander,
Now laying at the Long Wharf, will ſail in all this Month, having Half her Cargo on board.——
For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Nath. Wheatley*, at his Store in Kingſtreet, or the Maſter on board.
N. B. Caſh will be given at ſaid Store for good Pot-Aſh. *Boſton, Octob.* 10. 1768.

Provence and Florence OYL,
juſt imported and to be ſold by
Winſlow Taylor,
At his Store in Kingſtreet.
ALSO,
Bohea Tea, Pepper, Durham's Muſtard, French Olives, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, white Stone Cups & Saucers, Stone Plates, Loaf & brown Sugars, Ginger, Cocoa, Pimento, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,——Caſes with Bottles, &c.

The beſt Hyſon, Souchong, Congo & Bohea Tea, juſt imported and to be Sold by
RICHARD CLARKE and SON.
Alſo refin'd Iron, Loaf Sugar, beſt French Indigo, &c.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A convenient Dwelling Houſe
near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood-Shed, and other Accommodations.—Enquire of *William Thompſon*, at his Store oppoſite the Golden-Ball.

Beſt Jamaica Rum in 40 Gallon Caſks, Sugar, Pimento and Ginger, to be ſold at Store No. 1. on *Griffin's* Wharf.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, *July* 28. 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace thro'out the Province aforeſaid.

Humbly ſhew,

THE Subſcribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land, in the late Province of Maine, *holding under* Samuel Phillips *and* William Phillips, *which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter Harbour, and runs up on the Weſt Side of* Saco *River, in Breadth 4 Miles from ſaid River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of* New-Hampſhire *and the ſaid late Province of* Maine, *and ſo running to the extent of ſaid* Phillips *their Claim, apprehending it neceſſary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land ſhould be called and held as ſoon as poſſible, do pray that your* Honor *would be pleas'd to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe: ſaid Meeting to be held at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in* Boſton, *on Wedneſday the* 16th *Day of* November *next at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon: Then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk——to take effectual Meaſures to prevent Treſpaſs in ſaid Land—— and to proſecute in the Law all ſuch as have treſpaſs'd thereon in Times paſt; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.*

John Hancock,	Nathaniel Sparhawk,
Andrew Oliver, jun.	Triſtram Dalton,
Charles Pelham,	Abigail Bromfield,
Gawen Brown,	Samuel Waterhouſe,
	Samuel Adams,

SEAL.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

To Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, *one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned,*

Greeting,

IN His Majeſty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and deſcribed, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of Sept. *in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Annoque Domini,* 1768.

S. DANFORTH. *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boſton, Sept. 27, 1768. SAMUEL ADAMS.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

1 Vid. the Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1. 4 vid. page 295